A

SERMON, PREACHED

AT

St. Patrick's Church,

DUBLIN,

On the 16th. of November, 1690.

BEING THE

Day of Thanksgiving

FOR THE

Preservation of His MAJESTIES Person, His good Success in our Deliverance, and his Safe and Happy Return into England.

Before the Right Honourable the Louds Justices of Ireland.

By WILLIAM KING D. D. Dean of St. Patrick's, Dublin.

LONDON, Printed for Robert Clavel at the Peacock in St. Paul's Church Tard, 1691.

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To the Right Honourable,

Henry L. Sidney, Miscount Sheppy:

AND

Tho. Conningsby, Esq.

Lords Justices of IRELAND.

May it please your Lozdships:

Published with peculiar respect to their Majesties Subjects in this Kingdom. Those in Engaland, who had the Advantage of Enquiry and Correspondence, need not the Informations here offered. But the Protestants of this Kingdom have been so long, and industriously kept in the Dark, and not suffered to look into the Designs of those that had them in Subjection; (further than they felt the effects of them) that many may be Strangers to the full extent of those Designs, and the Miraculous steps of Providence by which they have been Delivered from them.

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The Epistle

I know much more might be said, and has been said on this Subject. But I have chosen those points that seemed to me most Proper for the Occasion: And I hope enow to satisfie us all of the great reason We have to Praise God for our wonderful Deliverance; which was the design of the

Discourse.

Your Lordships can witness, what sense the Protestants of this City have of it; and for ought appears, the whole body of them through the Kingdom, are in their present Ma= jesties Interest to a Man. Which could never have happened, If the Late Government had been in any measure Tolerable to them. And had others, instead of being at ease where they were at that time, Lived here, under the Government they fancied so Indulgent, I doubt not but they would have had the same sentiments with us, and been cured

of their Folly.

Your Lordships have come to the Government of this Sr. Henry Kingdom in an ill, and Unsettled Posture of affairs: Sidney Five times Chief But you need look back only, to Presidents in each of your Governor own Families, to Guide your Management with the hapbetween the years 1557. piest Success Your Ancestors Governed it, in times as difand 1578. ficult as the present; and had the Chiefest part in Reforming Adam Lofthe Superstition and Barbarity of the Natives; and in setsus Archbishop of ling Religion, on that happy Foot, on which it has since Dublin, 3. times Lord stood: But they, and all since have been forced to leave Justice bethe Work imperfect: It Remains now, I hope, to be perfecttween the years 1582. ed by You. and 1600.

Your Lordships may Reasonably conclude, That, it is not

DEDICATORY.

an easie undertaking to Civilize and Reform this Nation; since so great Persons were not able to perfect it: And yet that it is to be done, because they went so far in it. For want of a Vigorous Prosecution, it has been to do a new, every forty years, hitherto; Your Lordships have the Experience of many such Periods to direct you how to do it effectually. We hope, and heartily Pray, That, it may now at last have its Accomplishment in Your Hands, under their Majesties Government; and that this may be one of the blessings of their Reign: Providence has given you an opportunity of making your Selves, and your Memory Grateful to Present and Future Ages, by becoming happy Instruments in it. That you may be such, I hope Your Lordships will be lieve, is, by none more Zealously desired, than by,

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My LORDS,

Your Lordships most Humble

and Obliged Servant

WILLIAM KING.

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SERMON,

Preach'd on the 16th. of Novemb. 1690.

Psal. 107, 2d. and 3d. Verses, Old Translation.

Ver. 2. Let them give Thanks whom the Lord hath Redeemed, and Delivered from the hand of the Enemy.

Ver. 3. And gathered them out of the Lands; from the East, and from the West; from the North, and from the South.

ven; and tis so easie a Return for our Beings, and the many Comforts we receive from thence, that he is very inexcusable, and unworthy the Mercies he receives, who is backward in so easie an Acknowledgment: Hence the whole World has ever look'd on it, as the securest way for continuing their present, and procuring new Blessings, to own God to be the Author of them; and to express their Gratitude in Hymns and Sacrifices, and in other Asts of Devotion and Thanksgiving: As appears not only

only from the People of God in the Old Testament, but likewise from the yet remaining Devotions of the Ancient Heathen.

This Pfalm is a solemn Form, used by the Jewish Church on such occasions. 'Tis not material to explain to you the sirst occasion of its being made; it sufficiently appears from my Text (which is the Introduction to it,) that it was designed, as a Solemn Return of Praise to God, for Redeeming the Israelites from Captivity; for delivering them from their Enemies; and bringing them back to their own Country, whence they had been driven by Violence and Oppression, ver. 39, 40.

Now this is so exactly Our Case, and the design of our prefent Meeting; that I think there is no more incumbent on me, than to endeavour to beget in you a due sense of it, and to stir you up to an hearty acknowledgment of Gods present Mercys to us: And I promise my self some success in this Undertaking, and that the consideration of the following particulars will make the same impression on every body concerned, as they have done on me.

First, Therefore let us consider our Deliverance.

And Secondly, The Returns we are obliged to make for it.

In our Deliverance we ought to Reflect,

I. On the depth of the Contrivance, and Design against us, from which God has graciously been pleased at this time to deliver us.

II. On The great Extent of it. All Princes in Europe, especially such as profess the Reformed Religion, being struck at by it.

III. On the Miraculous Concurrence of Providences for our Deliverance, in breaking this Design so deeply laid, and Vigo-

rously Prosecuted.

You all have suffered so much by this Design; and the Memory of your Dangers and Deliverance from it, is so fresh

fresh before you; that I need not trouble you with the Particulars of it: 'Twas in short, to destroy you and your Religion, and enslave all Europe under the Tyranny of the French

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I. The Depth of this Design appears: 1st. From the Length of Time, wherein it has been forming and carrying on. Some, and not without Reason, date it from the very beginning of the Reformation; some from the Restauration of the Royal Family; and some from the Pyrenean Peace; but as it immediately concerns these Kingdoms, we can trace it by many Foot-steps from the Year 1670. since which time, not only we, but all Europe have Groaned under the Fatal Effects of As to this Kingdom of Ireland, we find a Scheme of it laid down at large, in a Paper formerly found in the Earl of Tyrconnell's House (then Collonel Talbot) Dated July, 1671. Supposed to be drawn up by his Brother Peter Talbot, then Titular Archbishop of Dublin, and accidentally dropt about that Time. Several Copies of which, have for many years, been in Protestants hands. In this Paper are Proposed the Modelling the Army; the admitting Papilts into Corporations; the bringing them to serve in Civil and Military Imployments; and the raising a Vast Army of them to be Transported into England on occasion.

One Particular in this Paper is Remarkable. 'Tis in these Words; "The Toleration of the Roman Catholick Religion in "England being granted; and the Insolency of the Hollanders "taken down; a Confederacy with France, which can influence "England, as Scotland can also, will together by God's Bles"sing, make His Majesties Monarchy absolute and real. Where we see that the Design was to make the King absolute: And the Means proposed; Toleration of Popery; a War with Holland, and a League with France; all which were at that time put in Practice, and have been prosecuted vigorously

to this day.

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But 2dly. We shall better understand the Depth of this Design against us, if we reflect on the Power, Policy, and Number of the Persons engaged. The Power and Money of France; the Cunning and Craft of the Jesuits; the numerous and bigotted Roman Clergy; the Wealth and Arms of England, were all to be employed to our Ruin. The indigent and desperate Papists of Ireland were to be Armed, and let loose upon us; The common Enemy of Christians, the Turk, and Ravaging Tartars were called into Christendom, to promote this Design, and their destructive Methods of managing Wars by universal Slaughters, Havock, and Burnings, brought into Practice by the more Unchristian French: And to Crown their Design for the general Slavery and Desolation of Europe, Protestants were cajoled, bribed or compelled to fight against, persecute and devour one another. All which might be proved by undeniable Instances, if this Sermon were designed for a History.

But 3'dly. We may have a further Idea of the Depth of this Contrivance, from which God has hitherto delivered us, if we consider the Methods used for essecting it: Had it been hatched in Hell, it could not have been more a Mystery of Iniquity than it was; more Black and Villainous Means could not have been applied to bring it to perfection.

For 1st. We find Wicked, and Treacherous Leagues and Conspiracies entred into, in order to carry it on: One of which is more especially Notorious and Remarkable for its Folly and Falshood. A League so contrary to all Sence, as well as Faith, that the great Princes concerned in it, are yet ashamed to own it; a League so mischievous to Europe in general, and so destructive to England in particular, that it has brought them to the very Brink of Destruction: And it is only God's Miraculous Providence that could, or yet can preserve them; a League that broke the Ballance of Europe, so carefully preserved by our wise Fore-fathers; and

by that means has advanced one, by depressing and sinking all the rest. This is that Fatal Confederacy with France, proposed in the forementioned Paper: These are the Engagements of Friendship and Alliance, which Monsieur D'Avaux, the French Ambassador, tells the States of Holland, in his Memorial of September the 9th. 1688. The King his Master had with the King of Great Britain; This is the fecret Treaty Abbot Primi tells us, his Britannick Majesty signed in the Tear 1670, whereby he should have secured to him an absolute Authority over his Parliament, and the re-establishment of the Roman Catholick Religion in his three Kingdoms; This is the Alliance with France, which Moloony the Popish Bishop of Killaloo, in a Letter of his to Bishop Tyrell of March 8th. 1689. (the Original whereof was found amongst the Bishops Papers, and is ready to be produced) is so very angry that some Trimmers (as he calleth them) obliged King James to disown; and this is the very Source and Fountain of all the present Calamities of Europe, but more particularly of ours.

A fecond Method of carrying on of this Conspiracy to Ruin us, was, by corrupting Ministers, by granting large Pensions, and multiplying Bribes. I wish this means of promoting this wicked Design had stopped at Ministers, and that the honour of Princes had set them above the Suspicion of taking Bribes; for we are willing to think that it should be below the Majesty of a Crowned Head to turn Pensioner, or to sell his Crown or People for Lewis d'Ors.

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A Third Means for carrying on this Contrivance against us, was Murthering and Poysoning: An Art too much practised of late in some Courts. And 'tis observable, that wherever the Life of a Protestant, stands between a Papist and an Inheritance, it is of no long continuance; nor doth any Prince begin to appear vigorous or terrible to France, but he is in danger to be taken off in the prime of his Age, and that

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not without suspicion of Foul Play; witness Prince Lewis of Brandenburgh, and the Duke of Lorrain. There is much Gold in France, and there are every where wicked men ready to be bribed to do any thing; and 'tis not supposed of some that they scruple much to make the Experiment what it is able to do.

But 4thly. Where they could not Murther Protestant Princes, (it is hard to say where they have not attempted it) they endeavour to defeat them of their Succession. We all are satisfied that this was the only Womb, that conceived a Prince of Wales for us, and gave him a Birth. There was an Attempt of the same kind, in the days of Queen Mary, which did not succeed to their mind, but Time and Experience make men wifer: Hence it is, that the Contrivance that proved abortive then, did with us come to Perfection; but in such a manner, that at the same rate (if allowed) we might be sure never to fail of an Heir, to defeat a Pro-

testant Successor.

A 5th. Means of promoting this Design, was, by calling the Turk into Europe, and by supporting that common Enemy of Christianity, to the Ruine of those that profess the Holy Name of Christ. And the French King, that he might embroil Christendom by Sea, as well as by Land, has made his Pride stoop to his Interest, and condescended to buy a Peace with the Algerines: Covenanting with them, to assist them in their Piracies, and their Enslaving Christians. A Man and his Designs are known by his Friends and Confederates: Now the French King's Allies are, the Banditi of Italy, the Pirates of Algiers, the Turks and Tartars of Assa, and the Tories of Ireland: What a Mercy of God is it, to give us a Deliverace from the Conspiracy and Designs of such Monsters.

The depth of this design appears from a sixth Method used to Eessect it, and that was, to stir up and Animate one party

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of Protestants to Bite and Devouranother. 'Tis not bare dif' ference of Opinion that makes Men of different Sects, so strange and Unsociable to one Another, as we commonly observe them to be; but their strangeness, and Enmity proceeds either from Interest, or from some Peculiar Principle that Obliges them to Persecute, and destroy all that differ from them, tho in a trifle: Where neither of these Happen, or where Men of different Opinions are not Encouraged, or fuffered to hurt one another, we see they live very easily, and lovingly together: Of which Holland is an undeniable instance: And likewise this City under our Late Common fufferings; in which the Generality of Protestants, notwithstanding their Difference in Judgment, lived with much Mutual Confidence and friendship. But it is a Principle of the Roman Church, that every Prince within his own Dominions, is Obliged to Extirpate, and destroy all Hereticks: And that under no less a Penalty then Deposition. Required of Princes by the Councils of Lateran and Constance, and all Popish States, and Princes have been so True to it in their Practice, that I do not remember that there has been, nor believe that there is at this present, any Prince or State of that perswasion, who doth Tolerate any Religion besides their own, in their Country, where they are able to suppress it with fafety to themselves: And they have generally been so eager upon it, that many have attempted it to their own destruction. No wonder therefore if their Persons, and Religion be very Odious to Men of different perswasions; fince Every body Naturally hates one that is always ready to do him a Mischief. But I wish that they had kept this Principle to themselves, and not industriously sowed it amongst Protestants, among whom they first, by their Emissaries sow False Doctrines, and raise Schisms; and then set up others to Persecute, and Destroy those whom they themselves have And when they have prevailed with one party to Bate, Worry, and Exasperate another to the Height, they

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they then take them off for a time, put the Rods and Axes into the Hands of the Oppressed, and whilst they yet smart under their sufferings, they stir them up, and Encourage them to Revenge themselves on their Persecutors. By which arts they make the breach irreconcilable, and the difference, tho inconsiderable in it self, to become the ground of an Eternal Schism and Feud, between the Parties whom they have thus Dashed against one another.

We all know that these were the Methods used to set us together by the Ears, ever fince the Reformation; and in the Two last Reigns 'twas particularly observable, that, Toleration and Persecution, succeeded one another by turns: and were timed just as they served most effectually to set People a Madding against one another. One day the Laws must all be put in Execution, and none must be a Favourite, that would not be forward to Execute them; the next day the persecution must not only be stopped, but the instruments of it exposed to the revenge of those they had exasperated, and forced to take their turn in suffering, by the Actions, and Law Juits of fuch as they had wronged. Thus the common Conspirators against our Peace, Liberty, and Religion, blew the Coals, and kindled a flame amongst us, that was like to devour us all: And'tis Gods Great Mercy that we have escaped it. These are a few of those considerations which might be offered to shew the Depth of this design, from which our good God has Graciously Redeemed us.

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II. But I haste to the second Head of my Discourse, whence we may have occasion to magnisse Gods goodness in our Deliverance: And that is from the Extent of the design against us, which was equal to its Depth; it

being of a Vast and Comprehensive Nature.

The true and great design was to satisfie the Ambi-

tion of the King of France, by advancing him to the Universal Monarchy of the West: England might be cullied, and wheedled with the imaginary pleasure of Mastering his Parliament; of getting his will of his People, and settling Popery: Holland with the hopes of gain and free Trade: The Pope, and Emperor, with the specious pretence of re-establishing the Catholick Religion; but the true and bottom design was to enslave Europe; and to make the French King as great, and as pernicious to the Western Princes and States, as the Turk has been to the Eastern. And they did not miss the matter, who in the Emblem represented these two as sawing the Globe a funder, whilst the King of England's part was to pour in oyl, to make the work more easie for them: A thing so destructive to the true interest of his Crown, that it is a miracle how he could be prevailed on to accept of the employment; much more how he should be able, to prevail with his Subjects to affift him in it. Whatever be pretended of the Stubborness or Ungovernableness of the People of these Nations, it certainly argued a very Passive and Submissive temper in them, to give Money so Liberally, and to Fight so Fiercely as they did, to destroy themselves and their sellow Protestants; to make sport for their common Adversaries, and serve the interests of their most Inveterate, and most Dangerous Enemy, the French King.

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Secondly the design was Universal, and aimed at the destruction and enslaving all the Kingdoms and States of Europe: No distinction of Protestant or Papist, Enemy or Ally: All were equally devouted to destruction in it.

The Duke of Lorrain was actually turned out of his Dukedom; The Prince of Orange (his present Majesty) was deprived of his Principality of Orange; the Empire was partly to be given up to the Turk, and the remaining Princes were to apply themselves to France for Protection

tection; and to chuse his Son King of the Romans; the Dukedom of Savoy was to be brought in, under the notion of Pupillage; the Princes of Italy were Frightned, Bought, or Wheedled out of their strong Holds; and the Keys of their Country (fuch were Cassal, and Guastale,) put into French hands; Sicily was perswaded to Rebel, and Sollicited to serve the Spaniard, as they had done the French before in the Famous Vespers; Genoa was to be Bombed; England bought, and Holland drowned; Spain had a Barren Queen (designedly made so (as many believe) put upon him that his Crown might fall to France by Succession; the Northern Kingdoms, whose cold and distance secured them from immediate attempts, were yet taken off from assisting their Neighbours, and Bought into something Worse than a Neutrality. The great Contrivers and Managers of these, were the French King, the Great Turk, and I need not name the Third in Triumvirate. 'Tis too much that we groan yet under the mifchievous effects of their Conspiracy; which has been no less Pernicious to all Europe, than that of Anthony, Lepidus, and Augustus was to the Roman Common-Wealth. There is no doubt but all these have been Designed, Attempted, and almost brought to Perfection within these 20 years by strength of this Confederacy: And there is not one Prince or State in all Europe, that has not been concerned in the fatal effects thereof.

But 3dly. This design was levelled more immediately at the destruction of the Protestants of Europe. The Extirpation of the Pestilent Northern Heresie has been long known to be the Principle Article in it, and was probably the pretence and bait, that induced his late Majesty to espouse it. He was not sonder of being obeyed without reserve, then of Propogating his Religion; and perhaps, he chiefly desired an absolute Authority over his Subjects,

that he might compel them to come into the Bosom of his Church. What business had he with a standing Army, or numerous Troops of Dragoons, but to employ them as Missionaries to convert his Heretical Subjects? The Example of France had taught him their use; and that Dragooning was a much more effectual way to Reconcile men than Sermons, or Arguments. In short, by this Conspiracy, the Prorestants of France are already destroyed; those of Savoy turned out of their Country; those of Holland have been invaded, & forced to cover themselves with their Waters; And as for us in Ireland, I need not tell you how we have been used: The least Hint is sufficient to refresh your Memories; and the Danger we have escaped, is yet so near, that it supersedes all Necessity of a Description. It has been said of some, that when they have been shewed the next Morning, the danger they escaped in the Night, they have dyed with Apprehension. I am sure no Precipice can have a more dreadful Prospect to those that have escap'd it, than our Danger ought to have, and will have to all that duly consider, and look back on it. But God has Redeemed, and Saved us out of our Enemies hands; He has brought us back into our own Land; and we are now before him this Day, to Magnisie him for our Deliverance. Let us therefore join in that which is the Chorus of this Psalm, O that Men would praise the Lord for his Goodness, and declare the Wonders he doth for the Children of Men.

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But 4thly. This Conspiracy had a peculiar Respect to the Free States of Europe. Twas about the Time of the entring into this League, that samous Saying was applyed to Holland, Delenda est Carthago. It was pretended to be of ill consequence to Princes and Crowned Heads, to let a Common Wealth be their Neighbour; lest the sight and example of Liberty, might insluence their People; they conbined therefore to destroy them, that the Slaves of France might not

understand,

understand, that there was a Milder Government in the World, than the Tyranny of their Master. If his Present Majesty could have been prevailed on, to come into the Confederacy, he needed not have ventured his Life to refcue England, and merited a Crown by such hazardous Undertakings. He might have been a KING out of hand, in his own Country, and secured of his Succession to the English Throne; but he scorned Crowns of Lewis's giving; much more one, that he could not take without injuring his Country; the Liberty of which is due to his Ancestors, and the Preservation of it to Himself. But when they could not corrupt, they resolved to destroy him; and that more particularly, because they look'd on him, as the Patron and Defender of the Liberty of Europe; to which they on all occasions declared their Enmity. 'Tis not imaginable, with what Passion and Zeal their whole Party here, used to enlarge on the praises of an Absolute Government; how impatient they were to hear any one name to them, the Laws, the Liberty of the Subjects, or a Common-Wealth. No, the Kings Will was the only Law they could endure to hear of; and they mightily admired, and praised the submissive Temper of the Mahometans, that counted themselves happy to be under a Power, which when it pleased, might present them with a Bow-string. They did not mince the Matter, but openly professed, that they designed to free the King from the Chains of the Laws, and the Pupillage of Parliaments: Or as the Irish Proposals, I mentioned before, word it, make his Monarchy absolute and real. The very Terms of the League according to Abbot Primi, were to secure to the King an absolute Authority over his Parliament, and the Reestablishment of the Roman Catholick Religion in the Three Kingdoms of England, Scotland, and Ireland.

But 5thly. This Confederacy, or rather Conspiracy, had a peculiar Relation to Ireland. The great Body, and Maga-

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zine of Men, whose hands were to perform this Work in these Kingdoms, were to be raised out of Ireland; the Irish Proposals, I have so often mentioned, promise 150000, part of them were to be the Kings immediate Guards; part of them the standing Army of England; and all of them the Instruments of our slavery. In order to make them considerable, and to hire them to do their Work cheerfully, Ireland was to be separated from the Crown of England, and made independent on it; The English Interest in it was to be destroyed, and the Protestants, under the Notion of Whiggs, Fanaticks, Cromwelians, rooted out of it. How near these things were to taking effect, you can all witness. They were not only designed and attempted, but actually, for the most part, executed upon us; our Estates were taken away, and this Kingdom cut off from England, by Acts past in their late pretended PARLIAMENT; our Houses were filled with Souldiers and Dragoons, our Churches possessed by Romish Priests, our Persons shut up in Prisons, and our Religious Assemblies interdicted. Our Friends and Relations, our Nobility, Gentry, and Clergy, driven for the most part, out of the Kingdom; attainted for Life and Estates; and an Army ready to be transported into England, if God had not put a stop to their Designs, and confounded their Devices. 'Tis by his Mercy we are Redeem. ed from the Lands, from the North and from the South, and therefore let us give Thanks unto him, and Praise him.

You see then the Extent of this Design, that it took in all the Princes and States of Europe; that it struck at our Estates, our Liberty, our Lives, and above all, at our Religion; that it was carried on by many and powerful hands, and by the most secret and essications Methods, and who else could deseat such a Contrivance, or put a stop to it, but the same God that bounds the Sea with a Heap of Dust, and says to the Waves therereof, hither shall you come and no further?

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The miraculous concurrence of Providences for our Deliverance, in breaking this Design so deeply laid, and vigorously prosecuted. These were so many, and so remarkable, that I doubt whether ever any Revolution was accompanied with a Chain of such strange and unaccountable Accidents. I shall mention only a tew, that every body must have observed, and leave you to judge, whether the Finger of

God must not be acknowledged in them.

First therefore, It was strangely unaccountable that the Pope, who seemed to have a great Stake and Interest in this Design, and as one would imagine, was most deeply concerned in the Success of it, should upon a trifle, break with the French King, and not only defert his party, but most cordially espouse the opposite side: And that the King of France, who never before struck at any thing when Interest was in the case, upon the Worlds counting it base or wicked; should refuse his Ghostly Father common Justice in Matters of so little moment, as the Regale and Franchises. It is plain, that the Pope has right on his side on both these, and that the French King was not much concerned, either in Profit or Honor to Defend them: The Regale being a new Usurpation, and the Franchises an ancient Neusance: Yet so obstinate have both sides proved in the Contest, that we hope 'tis become irreconcilable. Now if this had not happened, the Counter-League of the Princes of Europe to the French Conspiracy, could hardly have been entred into, or continued. Tis this, takes off the Odium from the Emperor and King of Spain, of affilting His present Majesty to Redeem England, and deprives the French King of the Advantages he proposed to himself, by declaring this a War of Religion: It being ridiculous to pretend a Holy War against the Father and Head of his Church. This aversion of the Pope to the French designs is, an obstacle in the wa'

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wh ing ed an way, that neither Lewis nor James, can yet get over, tho' the one begs hard, and the other Offers fair to Remove it: Having profered the Pope all that he desired at first, and to Oblige the French Clergy to own his Infallibility into the

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Thus God shews that the Hearts of Kings are in his Hands; that he can make them stoop, and do mean things, when it will do them no good; and obstinate, when yielding would be serviceable to them. It cannot but be esteemed a further Providence, that two Popes should succeed one another of the same Humour, (which is not Common) and should persevere in the same enmity to France.

But 2dly. It must be owned as a signal piece of Providence in God, to have raised up a Man endued with the Courage, Closeness, and Activity of his present Majesty: Who durst attempt so strange and (in humane probability) such an impractical thing as our Deliverance. 'Tis a Rare thing in the World, that one Man should have the Dexterity to Engage, and the Wisdom to Manage so many Different Interest into

a Confederacy, and Argues a Particular Providence.

3. It was another piece of Divine Ordering, that his Majesty should be so Particularly Interressed, and Engaged to Undertake this Work before it was too Late, and our Destruction Unavoidable. If we had gone on a few years in the course, in which we were, in all probability our Condition would have become altogether Desperate. But the Eagerness of the Conspirators to Cut off their present Majesties, from all hopes of Succession to the Crown, made them introduce a Prince of Wales, two or three years sooner than they were ready for him. They knew very well when he appeared, the Persons Concerned would be provoked to the height; and that then, if ever, their Present Majesties must appear for their Right, and the Kingdom, for their Deliverance; against which They were not as yet prepared: For they

they had not yet sufficiently Trained the Irish, nor filled the Army in England with Papists; for want of which they were not Able to make any Resistance against the Prince of Orange: Having awakened him, before they were prepared for him, and Necessitated him to make his Descent into England, whilst the Arms were still for the most part in the Protestants Hands, and the Papists in no Capacity to Awe them.

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4thly. The very Pretended Birth of the Prince of Wales was so ill Managed, that it was not so much as a well Contrived Cheat. The very Papists Complained of it, and that publickly in print. There was published here, (amongst many others under the Late Government,) a Virulent Paper against His Present Majesty, Entitled Englands Criss, Or the World well Amended. To give it the greater Credit the Author pretends to be a Protestant, and the Evidence of Truth forced from him this following passage. One Reason of his (the Prince of Orange's) Expedition had at least a shew of Justice in the Quarrel; I mean the business of the Prince of Wales, which I cannot but confess, some People Managed, as if they designed either that we should not believe at all, or if we did, our belief should be as implicit as to Successions, and Inheritances here, as that of the Romanist is in his Expectation of Inheriting the Kingdom of Heaven hereafter. This it is True, they imputed to the Treachery of Counsellors and Managers: But when their Zealots writ, and King James Permitted such Accounts of that matter to be published; 'tis a Sign the business needed an Apology: And that by God's just Judgment on them, their usual Dexterity Failed them in it.

King James did not Adhere Determinately to any Councels or Counsellors; but did things Irresolutely, and by Halves. I find Papists in their Letters to him Complaining of this, and Cautioning

tioning him against it. One intreats him for Gods sake not to Listen to Trimming Councellors, whose Aversion to his Religion, and Cunning Design of Spinning out his Life with their Pian Piano, put them upon Urging to him, that great Alterations are Dangerous, when carried otherwise than by slow and imperceptible degrees. The same tells him, that nothing causes Irresolution more than a Medley of Counsellors of a Different Religion from their Prince. Yet King James could never free himself from this Medley: And that is the Reason, that his Actions were never of a Piece; and that he Commonly spoiled his business by doing too much, and yet too little. Thus he ought either not to have brought any Irish or French into his Army, or made the whole intirely Papists; he ought either to have accepted the French King's Assistance and Fleet without Reserve, or else broken with him altogether, and declared against him: But by hanging between both he lost the Affections of his own Subjects, which might have supported him; and the benefit of Foreign Assistance. His doing and undoing things had the same effect; In which, and many other particulars, his not sticking intirely to one Sort of Councellors, was to us a great Providence.

I must Reckon it as a Sixth, that the States of Holland should without Scruple, trust their All into His Majesties Hand; and be Content to Run his Fortune: Which they plainly did in his Expedition. We all know that the United Netherlands are a Free People, most Jealous of their Liberty, and who have done, and suffered more to maintain it, than perhaps any Nation in the World. And as they are Jealous of their Liberty, so they are Close and Wary, and not apt to venture too much at one stake. Now that such a People should Commit the Absolute Disposal of their Navy, their Armys, and their Money, the very Sinews of their State to one Man, and Venture all in the same bottom with him, was an Unbounded Trust and Kindness, as his Majesty himself is

faid to have expressed it to them. They trusted not only Him, but the Winds and Seas for his sake: And tho they had such intire Considence in his Conduct and Faith, as not to ask him what he Designed, yet the Hazard of a Winter Voyage, where the whole of their State was as once exposed to the Mercy of a Tempest, was sufficient to have slumbled them, had not the same God that inclined the Hearts of Israel as of one Man towards David, Knit their Hearts to him, and made them tender of his Life and Person, where they without Hesitation Ventured their State.

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dence, that King James's Court & Ministers was so blinded, that they could not see into his Present Majesties Designs: And so secure, that they would not give credit to the many advices given them of these Preparations: Of which we can give no other account than that of Job. Chap. 5. 13. He taketh the wise in their own craftiness, and the Councel of the froward is carried headlong; They meet with darkness in the

day, and Grope in the Noon-day, as in the Night.

8thly. I shall only Mention King James's Deserting his Army in England, on which if he had Absolutely cast Himself, and Depended on their Fidelity, it is certain, by what has happened since, that a great part of them would have stood by him. There were enow to make a Vigorous Opposition, who were willing to Run his Fortune, if God had not Enseebled their Courage, and put fear in their Hearts. It was this opened the way to one of the greatest Revolutions that ever Happened in that Kingdom, almost without a Drop of Blood. Which must be Owned as a Singular Providence.

othly. It was an over-Reaching Act of Providence, to make that the Key to Open a way for our Settlement, which was projected by our Enemies, as the certain means to Embroil us for ever. I suppose no body doubts, but those who Advised

vised King James to Desert the Kingdom, believed that we could never come to a Settlement without him; & yet the Event proved directly contrary to their Expectation: For his presence in all probability had been such a Rub to our Settlement, that it had not been easie to get over it. It was indeed strange we should come to a Resolution so soon, especially where the Weight of the Matter was so great, and the Opinions of Men so divided, that in the near equality of Voices, the Wisest could not foresee how it would end, till Heaven it self determined it. For what else could have brought such different Interests, and Judgments, to

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Neither in the 10th. Place must we imagine that that strange and absurd Division of Protestants in England, into Jacobites and Williamites, happened without a Providence. Whatever Sense some may have of it in other respects, we of this Kingdom, must own it as a great and signal Mercy. King James and his Adherents here, reckoned upon a strong and numerous Party in England; and were asraid, if they had utterly destroyed us, that they should have lost them; and therefore in many cases were oblig'd to bear an easier hand towards us, than otherwise they would have done. And whatever savour or sorbearance we received from them, it was intirely due to this Consideration. This was the Use God made of this Faction, and now it has served his Purpose, I hope he will extinguish it.

James found an unexpected Diversion in Ireland, that employed all his Forces till things were settled in England; and till his present Majesty had leisure to break the Enemies Power in Scotland; and prepare for the Conquest of Ireland. Had King James on his Landing in Ireland, found no Opposition in it, but been intirely at Liberty to joyn his Forces with that Party that appeared for him in our neighbouring

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Kingdom, every one is sensible, how fatal the event might have proved: Not only to England, but also to the Liberty of all Europe. But it pleased God to find him work here by an unexpected Opposition, which not only imployed, but ruined his best Men; and lost him such an Opportunity, as never could again be expected. If we consider the Places and Persons that made this Opposition, it is a Miracle that they should undertake, much more that they should succeed in it. And it looks as if God Almighty in his Providence had raised them up for that Juncture, and inspired them with Resolution, in an extraordinary manner, to shew his Power in their Weakness, and his Care of us, in the Seasonableness of their Undertaking. Our Enemies were very senfible of the Unluckiness of this Accident, as they called it, and curst Derry and Eniskillin as the Occasion of the Ruin of their Affairs.

12thly. It was certainly a great Providence to us, that his Majesty in Person should undertake the Reduction of Ireland, at a time, and in such Circumstances, that King James, and his Party judged it impossible: And promised themselves that they had made him such Work at home, that he should rather fear an Invafion from Ireland, than think of an Expedition into it. But the Providence of God, by his single Courage and Resolution, broke all their Measures, and put them out of those Methods, which they imagined so well concerted, that it must be impossible to defeat them.

13thly. Can it be ascribed to any thing else than a singular Providence, that they should mistake themselves, and disregard the Advices, or rather (as they themselves used to call them) their Orders from France, so, as to put themselves to the hazard of a Battle, when delay was so much their Interest whatever it cost them, and so easie to them, had they

not been infatuated?

Army so well Trained, Disciplined, and Armed; and so advantagiously posted, should make so little Opposition. The Advantage of their Post by all Intelligent men, was reckoned above three to one; and it had been impossible to beat them from it, had not the God of Battles enseebled their hearts, and animated his Majesty to an Attempt, that seems next in strangeness to that of Jonathans on the Philistines: And which perhaps, only his Majesty of all Men living, would have attempted.

the Vanquished. Tho' their Troops were for the most part untouched, and a very few fallen; yet such a dread and Terror possessed them, as did formerly the Syrians at Samaria, and they fled where no man pursued them. King James did not stop till he got out of the Kingdom, and his Army sled as far as the Sea would let them; had they had ships, they

would have gone all together.

that his Majesties Victory happened at such a critical Time, that the Peace of England, nay perhaps the Fate of Europe depended on it. Had it but been delayed one Week, no body knows what would have been the Consequence.

threatned, and (as both we, and the generality of our Enemies believed,) resolved destruction, is another piece of Divine Goodness: And withal so strange, that we can yet give no Account of it, or so much as guess at what altered their Resolution. I need only mention this to most of my Hearers, to fill their hearts with Admiration, and open their Mouths with Thanksgiving to God, for the Miracles of his Mercies.

18thly. And yet there is still behind a greater Miracle and Mercy than this, and which we can hardly think on with-

out Terror, and that was, the Miraculous Preservation of his Majesties Person in the Battle: To whom we may apply what David affirms of himself, there is but a step between me and Death: our danger came nearer, even within a hairs breadth. If there were no dangers and difficulties in Life, we should not be sensible of particular Providences: But one such escape as this, awakens the Sense of Religion, and of Gods Power, more in our hearts, than many years of even and un-interrupted Happiness. We must acknowledge that all our Lives in him, were at the Mercy of that one Bullet: And'twas furely the God of Battles in his unspeakable Mercy and Providence preserved us. If Thousands of us had dyed, the Enemy would not have cared for us: withstanding they lost the Battle, yet they would have counted it a Victory, and their loss sufficiently Ballanced by the single Life of his present Majesty. 'Tis certain they would willingly have given their Army for it. And this alone is sufficient to teach us how to value it, and whar thanks we owe to God for preserving it.

In short, we had not, neither have we yet in our utmost view, another chance to save us, our Liberties, Estates
or Religion, but this one, of His Majesties coming to the
rescue of these Kingdoms: And his undertaking it has been
carried on by such a miraculous Chain of Providences, that
we must acknowledge, it is by the Grace of God, that William
and Mary are now our King and Queen. Perhaps they have
more visible reasons to put that in their Titles, than any

Princes in Christendom.

Let us therefore own the whole of our Deliverance to be a work of God, and ascribe it intirely to him, without assuming any part of it to our selves. God in his Providence has so ordered the matter, that we, in this place, have had no hand in it, or pretence to it. And as for others, it plainly appears not to be so much a work of man, or carried on by hu-

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mane means, as by the over-ruling Providence of God. Twas manifestly God, rather than the people, set our King and Queen on the Throne. The People Obstructed it as much as they could, by their Divisions; the Nobles Opposed it; the Mighty stood up to hinder it; the Nations Combined against it; but God had them in Derision, and not only delivered their Majesties from the Striving of the people, but also made them their Head. Tis He, the most High, that Ruleth in the Kingdom of Men, and giveth it to whomsoever he will. Tis He raised up King William to be a Deliverer to us. And to sum up all, Tis he that delivered ns from so great a death, and doth deliver: In whom we Trust that he will yet deliver us. And therefore to him be the sole glory of it.

And now, that God has so signally appeared for us, lets us (which was the Second General Head I proposed) Consider what Returns we are Obliged to make him.

First, Let us Remember that it was not for nothing that: he Delivered us. He had Certainly a Peculiar design in saving us from the Hands of our Enemies, by so many and so Remarkable Providences, even that we might serve him without fear. Let us therefore Employ those Lives, Liberties, Estates and Churches to his service, that he has preserved for us, and restored to us. Let us avoid those provocations, that induced him to bring such Heavy Judgments upon us; and let us Remember, how Easy it is for him to bring us to a condition much worse, than that from whence he delivered us; and assure our selves, that if instead of serving him, we serve his Enemies, the Devil, and our Lusts, he will make his Providence as signal in our future punishment, as it has been in our present Deliverance. It were Easy to point out the fins that provoked God, and Occasioned our late Sufferings, and the same causes will always have the same Effects.

ings, how in the midst of his anger he Remembred Mercy; how he made our Sufferings Easier to us than we Expected, and relieved us sooner than we cou'd have Reasonably imagined; he continued us amongst the living, when we expected Death; He gave us Hearts to bear up under our pressures, and made us Unanimous and kind to one another; He preserved us from Famine and Pestilence, which we feared, and granted us, for the most part, Opportunity of Meeting together, to worship him; and in many things rather afforded our Enemies an occasion of shewing their Malice, and wicked intentions against us, than of Executing them. So that we must acknowledge with the Psalmist, that the Lord has Chastned, and Corrected us, but bath not

given us over unto death.

3dly. Let us be thankful to God for our Deliverers, and thankful to Them for the great pains they have taken, and the great dangers they have run to effect it. This is in a manner all we can return them at present, for all the pains and costs they have been at for us: and for all the Generosity they have shewed towards us; Our Enemies having disabled us in a great measure either to help our selves, or make any Retribution to them. However, what we can do, let us do chearfully. And let us return at least our hearty acknowledgments and Prayers to God for them: Especially for Their Majesties, whose parts have been so signal in it, that they Revive in our minds the Memories of the Ancient Hero's, the Kings of England; The Edwards, Henries, and (of Queens) the fam'd Elizabeth, that made us safe at home, and dreadful to our Neighbours. If we consider what we have seen the King do in Ireland, and what part her Majesty in the mean time Acted in England; it must be our own faults if we are not a happy People under fuch Princes, and we must be very ungrateful both to God and Them, if we are

not sensible of his goodness in blessing us with such Governours; either of which seems capable of Governing much larger Territories, than they yet possess. And I hope as they are *Entitled* to them, so in time they will acquire them.

work of our Deliverance: And let us remember that if this had not happened, we must have lost our Estates and Liberty, and perhaps together with them, our lives. Who would not within these last three years have given one half of his Estate to save the other? And then what great matter if we give half of our lncoms for some years, to Enable Their Majesties to secure the whole to us, since whatever it cost us, 'tis but restoring part of what we have saved, or had Restored

by Their means.

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5 thly. Let us not Grudge or Murmur at the hardships, or difficulties, with which we may be obliged to struggle for a few years. No great cure was ever pertected without putting the patient to some pain; and then why should we expect it? Those that saw not what we suffered under the Late Government, may think some things hard at present. But I observe that the People of this Kingdom, that seem to have the greatest cause to complain, are best satisfied: Which gives us reason to suspect, that if any complain, 'tis rather from their dissatisfaction with the present Government, than their Particular Uneasiness. And I am afraid some among us are become like the Roman Common-Wealth in the time of Sylla, which as the Historian observes could neither indure its wounds nor its remedy: 'Tis want of Experience in the world for any one to Expect, that such a great Revolution should be brought about, without Exposing many to Hardships and Difficulties. But he that has patience shall see the end of his hope.

Lastly, Let us lay aside all Animosities amongst our selves, and all Virulency against our Enemies. Let us be Charitable to

the distressed, and mindful of those that have not yet obtained their Share in this Deliverance; Let us perform our Vows and Engagements to God, which we made in our distress; Let us lay aside self-Interest, and set our selves to lay the Foundations of a solid Peace, in Piety and Justice. That the God of Peace may delight to bless us and our Governors; and grant us an intire Victory over our Enemies, a Happy Union and Agreement amongst our selves, and Minister unto us many more occasions of Thanksgiving.

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